CHAPTER 4

DPSC INSPECTIONS

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

a. The Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) is the Department of Defense (DOD) unit responsible for the purchase and logistical management of the food required to support America's Armed Forces, their family members, and numerous others served by various Federal programs.

b. DPSC prepares purchase solicitations for all types of food.

(1) These solicitations include or reference all requirements contractors must meet. The solicitations also state if FGIS inspection is required.

(2) Contractors bid on the solicitations, and DPSC awards contracts on a competitive basis.

(3) Once the contracts have been awarded, DPSC provides FGIS with a copy of the solicitation and the contract which specifies the contractor's name, address, plant location, amount and type of product, delivery dates, and requirements so that FGIS can determine contract compliance.

(4) Each individual DPSC contract and associated solicitation must be studied closely by the inspector. Normally, it will be necessary to study and use several Federal specifications, military specifications, commercial item descriptions (CID's), and DPSC forms to ascertain compliance.

(5) After determining that all contract provisions have been met, official personnel sign a properly completed Form DD-250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, which accepts the lot for DPSC. This signed form DD-250 is the basis on which DPSC pays the contractor and is issued in lieu of a certificate.

4.2 DEFINITIONS

a. Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) and Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO). DOD officers who originate and administer DPSC contracts.

b. Certificate of Conformance (COC). A document submitted by the contractor to FGIS stating that items used in a particular contract meet contract specifications.

c. Clothing and Textile Laboratory (C&T). The military testing laboratory responsible for testing samples of nonfood components used in DPSC purchases.

d. Contractor's Test Report. A document submitted by the contractor to an FGIS representative listing all required tests and analyses on end items performed by a contractor-owned laboratory or a commercial laboratory.

e. End Item. The finished product after packing and packaging.

f. Material Inspection and Receiving Report (DD-250). A document used for the acceptance of all items listed in the contract whether they are food or nonfood components.

g. Nonfood Components. Items used in packaging, packing, and marking, such as ink, glue, fiberboard boxes, bags, wire strapping, plywood, etc.

h. Packaging. The container (primary) that is used to protect, preserve, or maintain the quality of the commodity.

i. Packing. A shipping container (secondary) used to enclose one or more "primary" containers.

j. Pallet. A portable wooden platform used for handling, storing, and transporting shipping containers.

k. Ration Component. A ready-to-eat item that is a part of a meal, such as crackers, cakes, cookies, or cereal bars.

l. Request for and Results of Tests (DD Form-1222). A document sent with each sample submitted to the Commodity Testing Laboratory (CTL) or C&T to request testing. To obtain form DD-1222, contact the Standards and Procedures Branch (SPB).

m. Unit Load. A palletized group of shipping containers, including the pallet and any materials used to affix the shipping containers to the pallet.

n. Solicitation to Purchase. A document that references the various Federal and military specifications, CID's, clauses, articles, and forms that apply to a particular contract. It also cites the specific packaging, packing, and marking requirements for each item listed in the contract. The solicitation is normally sent to the contractor by DPSC when soliciting bids. FGIS receives a copy of the solicitation with the contract after the contract has been awarded to the contractor. If DPSC has not provided FGIS with copies of the solicitation and contract before the contractor requests inspection, the contractor shall furnish FGIS with copies.

4.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Contractor Responsibilities:

(1) Notify the appropriate FGIS field office in sufficient time prior to production and shipment to allow arrangements to be made for a sanitation and product inspection.

(2) Furnish the inspector with all requested specifications, CID's, amendments, military standards, and copies of the contract and solicitation needed to perform the inspection.

(3) Mark the lot with a code so the lot can be identified at a future date.

(4) Make the lots of components and/or end items available and accessible for sampling.

(5) Complete and submit to the appropriate field office the following documents:

(a) COC for packaging, packing, and marking (see attachment 1).

(b) Contractor's Test Report listing the actual test analyses of the food component and end item. This is necessary only if the contractor elects to furnish the analyses in lieu of FGIS analytical testing. The contractor shall sample the product (independent of FGIS and prior to FGIS) and prepare the test report as shown in the DPSC Master Solicitation (see attachments 2 and 3).

(c) Form DD-250 shall be accurately and completely filled out by the contractor and submitted to FGIS for signature. The Defense Contract Management District (DCMD) is responsible for instructing the contractor in all phases of preparing and distributing the form DD-250.

(6) Provide all inspection equipment necessary to perform the inspection.

b. FGIS Responsibilities.

(1) Study contract provisions and prepare inspection checklists to include all inspection requirements to be used by official personnel to perform the inspection.

(2) Discuss contract provisions and components, end item, and sanitation inspection procedures with the contractor prior to start of production.

(3) Inspect the product for compliance with the other provisions of the contract. When required, obtain samples of nonfood and food components and end items. Obtain samples independently of the contractor to preserve the random selection process.

(4) Complete all required worksheets on unit loads and condition of container inspections and others associated with the inspection and Form FGIS-992, Services Performed Report.

(5) Complete and send the DD-1222 and associated samples to the appropriate laboratory, CTL, or C&T.

(6) Check the completed form DD-250 for accuracy with respect to such specific information as special marks, item numbers, contract numbers, description of the product, etc., and sign the DD-250 if all contract terms are met.

4.4 LOT IDENTIFICATION

DPSC form 3556 states that the primary or secondary containers must be distinctly coded or marked by embossing, stamping, or stenciling to identify the lot from any other lot produced by the contractor.

a. Identifying marks, when checked against the DD-250, must provide positive identification of the lot.

b. These marks must be on the containers at the time of sampling.

c. Marks or codes on primary and secondary containers must be shown on the FGIS-992.

4.5 EXAMINATIONS VS. TESTS

a. Specifications differentiate between examinations and tests to be conducted.

(1) Examinations are carried out at the contractor's plant.

(2) Tests (analytical) are performed at the CTL or C&T.

(3) Prior to performing an examination, determine from the specification whether the examination is to be based on average quality levels (AQL's) expressed as Number of Defects (Defects per Hundred Units) or Number of Defective Units (Percent Defective).

b. Number of Defects. If a sample unit contains more than one defect, the specification or contract may be specific as to how the defects are to be scored.

(1) For example, it may classify one or more dents per can as a defect; in which case, two dents on the same can would count as only one defect, not two defects.

(2) In some instances, the specification may not express this consideration explicitly. In this instance, apply the following rules:

(a) If a unit contains two or more types of defects, tally each type. For example, consider a can having a serious dent and missing nomenclature on the label as having two defects.

(b) If a unit contains two or more defects of the same type, the number of defects to be charged depends on whether or not the defects are independent of each other.

1) If the defects are unquestionably independent (i.e., each defect is obviously attributable to a different cause), tally each as many times as they occur.

2) If the defects are not independent, tally only once. If the can dents were caused by the same inadequate sealing operation, only one defect (the one which is more serious if there is a differentiation) should be tallied.

(c) In instances of uncertainty, tally defects of the same type only once.

1) For example, two major dents may be caused by the same circumstances or may have each occurred independently.

2) If there is no way of knowing for certain which was the case, tally only one defect.

(d) If two different types of defects are found in the same unit but one unquestionably is caused by the other, then tally only one defect (the more significant one).

1) For example, a shipping container may be packed with too many units, thereby causing a bulging container which would prevent proper stacking.

2) The container defect would be caused by packing too many units therein. Therefore, tally only the defect of "improper number of units."

c. Number of Defective Units. Examinations based on the number of defective units (that is when AQL's are expressed in terms of percent defective) are not as frequently performed as examinations based on the number of defects. However, such examinations are required under some DPSC contracts.

(1) Since the acceptability of the lot is based on the number of defective units rather than the number of defects, it is important that units containing more than one defect be counted only once for each class of defects.

(2) To count the actual number of defective units, use the following procedures:

(a) When AQL's are expressed separately for each class of defects (i.e., when there are separate AQL's for majors, for minors, or for Major A's and Major B's), the first defect of each class should receive a tally "1." Thereafter, defects of the same class in the same unit should each receive a tally "0" to indicate that they are not to be included in the final tally.

(b) When AQL's are expressed in terms of groups of defects (majors and minors combined; Major A's, Major B's, and minors combined; etc.), only one defect, the one which is most serious, should be tallied as a "1" for any given unit.

(3) Upon completion of the examination, count only defects indicated by "1" in determining the acceptability of the lot.

4.6 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

a. Official personnel shall inspect each line item of a DPSC contract, regardless of dollar value, unless the contract states that the contractor may provide a COC or laboratory test results for line items of delivery orders having a value of less than a specified amount of money.

b. An inspection will not be required when a destination acceptance inspection by DPSC personnel is required. If it is not clear whether an inspection is required, contact the next level of supervision for clarification.

c. The procedures for performing DPSC inspections (not necessarily in this order) are:

(1) Study the contract and make inspection worksheets to ensure that all contractual requirements are met.

(2) Examine the immediate production area, food and nonfood components, and end item for insanitary conditions. Inform the field office manager of the existence or possible existence of insanitary conditions immediately.

(3) Examine the condition of the primary and secondary containers used in the lot according to the specification applicable to the type of container.

(4) Examine the lot for identification so it can be properly identified at a later date.

(5) Obtain and submit samples of nonfood components, if necessary, to C&T. Follow the ration component and analytical and visual examination criteria to determine if samples should be submitted.

(6) Examine the commodity according to the specifications listed in the contract and inspect in accordance with the instructions and procedures in this handbook and the specification.

(7) Obtain and submit samples of food components to CTL, if required.

(8) Examine the unit loads, when required, according to Military Specification MIL-L-35078.

(9) Examine the containers and unit loads for correct markings according to the appropriate specification, standard, or DPSC form referenced in the contract.

(10) Complete required worksheets, such as FGIS-992; FGIS-906, Unit Load Inspection Worksheet; DD-1222; and the inspection checkoff list.

(11) Ensure that all quality provisions of the applicable specifications are met.

(12) Complete Form DD-250, Procurement Quality Assurance, Block 21. FGIS certification forms are not used. If the examination or laboratory results show that the commodity does not meet contract requirements, do not sign the DD-250.

4.7 ISSUING FORM DD-250

a. The DD-250 is used by DPSC as the paying document. The completed DD-250 signed by the inspector replaces the issuance of official certificates.

(1) The inspector who signs the DD-250 need not necessarily be the one who inspects the commodity for such things as quality, condition of container, unit loads, etc.

(2) However, the person who signs the DD-250 must have access to all the necessary documents in the contract file to attest to contract compliance.

b. The contractor should prepare and present the fully completed DD-250 (attachment 4) to the inspector. When it is received:

(1) Thoroughly check the contract number and other identification (blocks 1, 15, and 16) for the correct description of the product; e.g., item number, national stock number, product description, etc.

(2) Check the descriptions (block 16) against those which have been listed on the FGIS-992. The description on the DD-250 must be the same as those on the FGIS-992. If additional space is needed, use block 23 or a DD-250 continuation sheet.

(3) Verify, by means of a running tally in the file, that the cumulative number of secondary containers inspected and listed (blocks 17 and 18) on all DD-250's written for the contract is equivalent to the total number of containers covered by the contract. Do not sign the DD-250 when the total on the DD-250 exceeds the amount inspected. The amount inspected can exceed the number listed on the DD-250.

(4) Complete block 21, under A, "Origin."

(a) If the contract specifies both inspection and acceptance at origin, make an "X" in both the PQA (Procurement Quality Assurance) square and the acceptance square.

(b) If the contract specifies inspection at origin and acceptance at destination, make an "X" in the PQA square only.

(c) Sign on the line "Signature of Authorized Government Representative." Under the signature, write "FGIS" and the address of the supervising office. Also, sign the continuation sheet if one is used.

(d) Insert the date of signature.

(e) Never sign block 21 under B, "Destination."

(f) Give or mail the signed DD-250 to the contractor. Retain one copy in the contract file.

4.8 PALLETIZED UNIT LOAD INSPECTION

a. General information. Most DPSC commodities are packed and assembled as palletized loads. All components used in palletized unit loads must meet certain specifications.

b. A unit load inspection consists of an examination for visual defects in accordance with Table II of MIL-L-35078/GEN and an end-item examination in accordance with Table I of MIL-L-35078/1 through 7.

(1) MIL-L-35078/GEN covers general requirements for unitization and containerization.

(2) MIL-L-35078/1 through 7 covers specific unitization requirements for particular types and classes of unit loads. For example, MIL-L-35078/1 refers to a Type 1, Class A Load; MIL-L-35078/2 refers to a Type 1, Class B Load, etc.

c. Use form FGIS-906 when examining for visual defects (Table II in MIL-L-35078/GEN) and end-item defects (Table I in MIL-L-35078/1 through 7).

(1) The front of this form gives the sample sizes and acceptance and rejection numbers for each type of examination.

(2) Acceptance is based on the total number of defects found rather than the number of individual unit loads with defects; i.e., one unit load may be scored for more than one defect.

(3) When completed, retain the original copy and give the contractor a copy if requested.

d. Procedure. Lot sizes are limited to the number of unit loads palletized and ready for shipment at the time of inspection.

(1) If the unit loads are to be made up within a carrier because of inadequate lift trucks or loading ramps, the inspector must be present during the entire operation.

(2) Inspect the unit load also for "examination of end item" as indicated in table I of each unit load type found in MIL-L-35078/1 through 7.

(3) Although this inspection is separate from the inspection required in MIL-L-35078/GEN, the same unit loads can be used for the inspection.

(4) MIL-L-35078/GEN requires that unit loads be inspected for visual defects and that the sample unit be one complete unitized or containerized load (a pallet plus the top portion).

(5) However, if the contractor wishes, the pallets may be inspected before unitization takes place, provided that:

(a) The pallet lot is the same one that will be used for the lot of unit loads. This means that the inspector must be able to identify the lot of pallets which are subsequently used for unit loads.

(b) The proper number of pallets are selected at random and scored for the defects listed for pallets under table II.

(c) The proper number of unit loads are selected at random and scored for the remaining defects in table II.

(d) The defects for both examinations are then totaled and a decision made to accept or reject the lot of unit loads.

(6) Caution contractors that the stacking of unit loads more than three high can cause strapping to stretch and, therefore, become loose.

e. Unit load markings are important to the proper distribution of supplies.

(1) MIL-STD-129 and DPSC forms 3556 and 3556-1 provide the instructions for contents and placement of unit load markings.

(2) The correctness of the markings is to be checked by the inspector.

(3) The correctness of the markings, including the accuracy of the gross weight and cubic markings, will be scored on the FGIS-906 under marking defects: missing, illegible, or incorrect.

(4) Use the following criteria in determining if the gross weight is correct.

(a) Weigh five pallets (with shrinkwrap, pads, and straps).

(b) Divide the total weight of the five pallets by five to establish an average gross weight of a pallet.

(c) Weigh 10 filled and closed shipping containers.

(d) Divide the total weight of the 10 shipping containers by 10 to establish an average gross weight of a shipping container.

(e) Multiply the average gross weight of a shipping container by the number of shipping containers used in the unit load.

(f) Add the average gross weight of a pallet determined in (b) and the average gross weight of the shipping containers used in the unit load determined in (e) to obtain the total gross weight of the unit load.

Example:

Unit load containing 36 shipping containers.

Average gross weight of a pallet (including pad, strapping, etc.) = 60.4 lbs. (27.2 kg.).

Average gross weight of a shipping container = 37.8 lbs. (17.0 kg.).

37.8 x 36 = 1360.8

1360.8 + 60.4 = 1421.2

The unit load marking for gross weight is considered correct if it is within $\pm$ 3 percent of the calculated weight. For the above example, if a unit load is marked 1,421 lbs., it must weigh between 1,378 to 1,464 lbs. to be considered correct.

(5) Use the following criteria in determining if the cubic markings are correct:

(a) Measure the maximum length (L), width (W), height (H), in inches (to the nearest quarter inch) of each unit load (including the pallet) in the sample. It is preferable that this be done after stacking so that compression and setting have already taken place.

(b) Multiply the length by the width by the height.

(c) Divide each (L x W x H) answer by 1,728 (the number of cubic inches in a cubic foot) to determine the cubic feet (cubic meters (m^3)).

(d) Determine the average for the sample. For example, there are 5 unit loads in the sample with cubic feet measurements of 60.5, 50.5, 40.5, 47.7, and 53.3. The sum of these is 252.5. The average of the 5 unit loads is 252.5 divided by 5 or 50.5 cubic feet.

Example for determining cubic feet.

Unit load dimensions:

Length .... 41.25 inches
Width ..... 49.5 inches
Height .... 42.75 inches

41.25 inches x 49.5 inches x 42.75 inches = 87,290 cubic inches (Round to the nearest cubic inches.)

87,290 ÷ 1728 = 50.5 cubic feet (Round to nearest tenth.)

The unit load marking for cubic feet shall be considered correct if it is within $\pm$ 3 percent of the measured amount. For example, if a unit load is marked 51 cubic feet, it must measure between 49.5 and 52.5 to be considered correct.

4.9 CERTIFICATES OF CONFORMANCE FOR NONFOOD COMPONENTS

a. The contractor furnishes a COC for each lot of nonfood components for each DPSC contract. In doing this, the contractor certifies that the packaging, packing, labeling unitization, and marking materials and their performance meet DPSC specifications.

b. The contractor will furnish a COC with the wording, format, and information required as shown in the DPSC master solicitation.

c If a sample of the material covered by the COC is tested by C&T and the results found unacceptable, DPSC may consider the contractor's COC to be unreliable or doubtful for that particular component.

d. The Test Evaluation Section of DPSC will contact the field office directly when the nonfood component test results indicate that the contractor's COC is unreliable, doubtful, or has regained reliable status.

e. When notified by DPSC that the contractor's COC for a specific nonfood component is considered unreliable, cease to sign DD-250's on the basis of the contractor's COC.

(1) In this situation, submit, along with a properly completed form DD-1222, samples from all new lots of that particular component to the C&T laboratory.

(2) Do not sign any DD-250 until notified by a DPSC representative that the component lot meets contract requirements.

(3) Continue this procedure until DPSC notifies you that the contractor's COC is again considered reliable.

(4) In other words, even though all successive samples meet specifications, according to the contractor's COC, each COC shall be considered unreliable until DPSC notifies the field office to the contrary.

(5) When reliability is assured, begin signing the DD-250's without waiting for results from C&T.

f. When notified by DPSC that the contractor's COC status for a specific nonfood component is considered doubtful, continue to sign DD-250's on the basis of the contractor's COC; but submit a sample of every lot to C&T until informed by DPSC that the contractor's COC is reliable again.

4.10 SAMPLING NONFOOD COMPONENTS

a. Where to Submit Samples. DPSC contracts may require one or more of the nonfood components to be sampled and submitted to C&T. C&T's address is:

C&T Laboratory
2800 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

b. When to Submit Samples. Use the following criteria to determine whether or not to sample and submit the individual nonfood components to DPSC for testing.

(1) The nonfood component shall be sampled and submitted for testing if it has an analytical requirement, such as bursting strength in pounds per square inch, pounds of tin plate per base box, etc.; and

(a) The cost of the component lot or shipment is more than $1,000; or

(b) The component is for use in connection with a ration component or assembly of rations; or

(c) The COC submitted by the contractor is determined to be unreliable because of previously unacceptable lots of nonfood components.

(2) When testing is required, submit a sample from 1 in every 10 lots received from the same component supplier for verification testing to determine conformance with contract requirements.

(3) When a shipment has not been sampled during the previous 12 months (none available) or a sample from the previous 9 lots or shipment has not been sent to C&T for verification testing, forward a sample from the initial lot received. Thereafter, forward 1 from every 10 lots. An exception to these procedures is nonfood components intended for use in connection with a ration component or assembly of rations. Submit a sample from every lot or shipment of these components to C&T. DD-1222 shall be cross referenced, as required, when the supplier's lot or shipment is applied against more than one contract.

(4) Lots of components used for more than one contract need not be verified more than once.

(5) Inspectors are responsible for submitting additional samples whenever reason exists to question the validity of the contractor's COC.

(6) The nonfood component whose requirements are specified in the end item specification or are found, according to the end item specification, in a referenced specification (boxed, components thereof; case liners; unit load strapping; etc.) need not be sampled and submitted for testing if:

(a) The cost of the component lot or shipment is less than $1,000 and the lot or shipment is not intended for use in connection with a ration component.

(b) The component does not have an analytical requirement, such as bursting strength in pounds per square inch, pounds of tin plate per base box, etc.

(c) The component has a requirement that, according to the specifications, can be determined visually, and visual examination of labeling, invoices, etc., indicates that the supplies conform to the contract specifications.

(7) When testing is not required, visually examine each lot or shipment of every component to the maximum extent possible via related labels, invoices, contractor's instruments, test results, etc., to determine compliance with contract requirements.

(a) The examination of the COC for completeness and accuracy is not, in itself, adequate verification.

(b) If there is any doubt about the conformance of the component to contract specifications, send a sample (3 units) to the C&T laboratory. The phrase "Verification of Examination" shall be inserted in block 8 of the DD-1222. Do not sign the DD-250 until results have been received from the laboratory.

c. Sample Size.

(1) When sampling is required, obtain two samples of the same size from each lot or shipment (a laboratory sample to send to the C&T laboratory and a standby sample to send to the same laboratory upon request).

(2) The size of each sample to be selected is specified for most items in the contract, referenced specifications, or military standards.

(3) When the sample size is not specified in these documents, determine the sample size as follows:

Lot Size (Component)	Sample Size No. of Sample Units
Lots Up to 500	3
501 - 35,000	5
35,001 and over	8

(4) To submit the quantity of component samples for testing, calculate by multiplying the sample size, stated above, by the sample unit in the following chart, except when a maximum or minimum quantity is indicated.

For example, in determining the quantity of the component "Boxes, Fiberboard" to be submitted from a lot of 8,500 boxes, fiberboard, the sample size of 5 is multiplied by the sample unit of 2 to equal a submission of 10 samples.

NONFOOD COMPONENT SAMPLE SIZES

Component	Sample Unit	Lot Size Expressed In	Sample Size Max or Min If Other Than As Above
Bags or sacks (textile) Bags or sacks (paper multiwall) Bags (paper, other than multiwall)	1 bag 2 bags or sacks 1 bag	bags or sacks bags or sacks bags	Maximum 4
Boxes, plywood	6 panels (6" x 6") or 3 panels (12" x 12") [1]	boxes	Maximum 5
Cans, metal (larger than No. 10)	14" x 4" side panel with 1 end and 1 lid	cans	Maximum 8
Cans, metal (No. 10 and smaller)	1 can with 1 lid [2]	cans	Minimum 8
Fiberboard: Boxes Liners (case) Pads Pallet Caps	 2 panels [3] 2 panels [3] 2 panels [3] 2 panels [3]	 boxes liners pads caps	
Ink, labeling (cans)	1 marked panel [1]	boxes, sleeves	Maximum 5
Ink, stencil or marking (boxes)	2 marked panels [3]	unit loads	Maximum 3
Liners, waterproof	1 complete case liner	liners	
Markings	2 panels [3]	markings	
Paper: Glazed, grease-proof, kraft Moisture proof, vapor proof Waxed	 1/2 square yard 1 square yard 3 square yards	 rolls rolls rolls	
Shroud, polyethylene	1/2 square yard	shrouds	
Strapping	1 ea. 6-1/2 ft.piece of continuous strapping without joint	pounds, coils	
Strapping, joints	1 ea. 48" length with center joint	case, strapped load, strapped	Maximum 3
Tape	1 roll [5]	rolls	

[1] For lot size up to 50 units, the sample size shall be 1. For lot sizes 51-150, the sample size shall be 3. Acceptable Number shall be 0.
[2] For cans with height or diameter dimensions of 2 inches or less, respectively, the sample unit shall be 2 cans with 2 lids.
[3] Two panels (size 12" x 12") or equivalent total area. The smaller dimension shall be not less than 6 inches and exclusive of crease lines or cut slots.
[4] If marked (lithographed or stamped) can panels or lids are available as part of the can sample, samples for can marking ink shall not be required.
[5] Tape shall not be rewound. Remainder of roll after use will be acceptable, providing at least 10 feet of tape are present for testing purposes.

d. Procedure for Submitting Nonfood Component Samples for Verification Testing and for Disposal.

(1) Of the two sets of identical size samples obtained from a lot (a laboratory sample and a file sample),

(a) Send the laboratory sample, with the properly prepared form DD-1222 (original and 4 copies) to C&T Laboratory. Keep one copy in the contract file. See section 4.14 for detailed preparation of form DD-1222.

(b) Keep all samples not sent to C&T for 30 days. Then return them to the contractor.

(2) C&T will not return form DD-1222 to the field office upon completion of testing if the nonfood component is found to be acceptable.

(a) The field office will assume the component is acceptable unless notified to the contrary.

(b) DPSC may hold the contractor liable if nonfood components do not meet specifications even though the FGIS field office has signed the form DD-250. For this reason, the inspector must be able to associate every sampled nonfood component with the end-item lot in which it was used.

4.11 SAMPLING AND TESTING FOOD COMPONENTS

a. If the contractor is unable to certify that food components (flour, cornmeal, sugar, etc.) meet the contractual requirements or if the contractor's COC is in question, submit a sample of the component to CTL for analysis.

b. The inspector must be able to associate every sampled food component lot with the end-item lot in which it was used.

(1) When sampling food components for testing is not required, visually examine each lot or shipment of every component via related labels, invoices, contractor's purchase instruments, test results, etc., to determine compliance with contract specifications.

(2) If there is any doubt about the compliance of these food components (those that are not required to be sampled and sent in for testing), send a 1-pound composite sample obtained from five randomly drawn containers to CTL for testing.

(3) Insert the phrase "Verification of Examination" in block 8 of DD-1222.

(4) Do not sign the DD-250 until receipt of the results indicating compliance with contract specifications.

(5) Examine all food components organoleptically in the manner specified by the specification to determine conformance to condition requirements of the contract.

4.12 SAMPLING AND TESTING END ITEMS

a. Every lot of finished product must be sampled and certain samples must also be submitted for testing according to a prescribed plan.

b. Quality assurance responsibilities for the sampling and subsequent testing of food components and end items may be satisfied by any one of the four following procedures

(1) Contractor Testing. The contractor may elect to have their own laboratory (or commercial laboratory) perform all required tests and analyses on each lot.

(a) The contractor must furnish the FGIS inspector with two copies of the results of the performed tests (contractor's test report).

(b) Send one copy of the contractor's test report for each lot to:

DPSC-HQS(T)
2800 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101-8419

(c) Submit verification samples from the first three lots of each end item offered for inspection if the contractor has not had an inspection for a period of more than 4 months.

(d) From this point on, including new contracts, randomly select one lot in six consecutive lots for submission to CTL as long as the contractor's test system status remains reliable.

(e) The sampling procedure places those lots following the lot chosen for verification testing back in the universe for selection.

For example, starting with a group of six lots (i.e., 1-6) randomly select one of them for inspection. If lot 4 was selected, the next selection would be from lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. Then, if lot 8 was chosen at random, the next selection would be from lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14. If the contract contains less than six lots, select one lot for testing.

(f) Each sample submitted shall be accompanied by a completed form DD-1222 (original and four copies).

(g) The fifth copy of the completed form DD-1222 shall be sent to DPSC-HQS(T). Keep one copy in the contract file.

(h) Charge the contractor for all tests performed by FGIS.

(i) Attach the copy of the contractor's test report to the completed copy of form DD-1222 sent to DPSC-HQS(T).

(j) If the sample was not one of those (according to the prescribed plan) to be sent in for testing, one copy of the contractor's test report shall be sent to DPSC-HQS(T) without form DD-1222 attached.

(k) Do not submit samples for verification testing until the contractor's test reports are made available and the results show that the end item meets contract specifications.

(l) Official sampling for testing is required whether or not a verification sample is submitted on a particular lot.

1) Obtain a laboratory and a file sample from every end item lot.

2) Each sample shall be identical in size and properly protected at all times.

3) Return the samples not sent to CTL to the contractor at the end of 30 days.

(m) The DD-250 is not only signed on the basis of COC's but also on the basis of the contractor's test results.

1) If the test results presented by the contractor for submission to DPSC meet contract specifications and the test system status of the contractor is reliable for those test results, sign the DD-250.

2) If the test results do not meet contract specifications, do not sign the DD-250.

3) If, according to DPSC-HQS(T), verification testing by CTL proves the contractor's test system status to be doubtful for a test, submit samples from all future lots to CTL and continue signing DD-250's on the basis of the contractor's test reports.

4) If, according to DPSC-HQS(T), the contractor's test system status is unreliable, submit samples from all future lots to CTL and withhold the signing of the DD-250 for these lots pending the receipt of results from CTL.

5) When the contractor's doubtful or unreliable test system status is again considered reliable, return to the normal procedure of selecting and submitting samples for verification testing and signing DD-250's on the basis of the contractor's test results.

(2) Partial Contractor Testing. The contractor may be able to conduct some, but not all, required quality tests. Under these circumstances, the contractor may request that CTL perform the tests that the contractor is unable to conduct.

(a) Tests performed by CTL in lieu of contractor testing need not be verified by CTL.

(b) The field office will charge the contractor for performing these particular tests according to the current schedule of fees and charges. Do not sign the form DD-250 until receipt of the results indicating compliance with contract specifications.

(3) Vendor-Paid USDA Testing (Government Acceptance Testing). Instead of the contractor furnishing the quality assurance results, FGIS may be requested to perform all the required tests and analyses.

(a) The contractor is billed using current fees and charges for each analysis.

(b) Do not sign the form DD-250 until receipt of the results indicating compliance with contract specifications.

(4) Other Procedures. Occasionally, DPSC will purchase items which do not utilize the DD-250 as an acceptance document.

(a) In this case, a certificate (FGIS-993) will be issued covering all contractual provisions.

(b) If the contractor furnishes test results, a statement of this fact shall appear on the certificate.

(c) Verification testing by CTL will be performed on samples submitted under the same procedures as "Contractor Testing" above.

NOTE: **FGIS shall levy a charge for all sampling and inspection regardless of the contractor's test system status. If a contractor's test system status is unreliable or doubtful, the samples sent to CTL will be subjected to all of the tests required by the specification, unless otherwise specified by DPSC. The field office shall charge for all of the tests performed by CTL. In addition, the contractor shall furnish or be billed for all postage and the cost of all materials (paper, dry ice, special container, etc.) used in preparing the samples for mailing.**

4.13 CONTRACTOR'S TEST REPORTS FOR END ITEMS

a. When a contractor elects to perform testing, the test results for each lot of a component and end item shall be submitted to the inspector in the form of a Contractor's Test Report.

(1) The test results shall be shown as required by the specifications and contract and shall include the unit of measurement, such as percent, ppm, per G, etc.

(2) If analysis is on a moisture-free basis, "MFB" should be shown on the form.

(3) The form should show the analytical results for each determination or sample unit and, if required, the sample or lot average or if test was performed on a composite sample.

b. The format and information required for the test report shall be exactly as that shown in the DPSC master solicitation. Examples of a completed report for a component and an end item are shown in attachments 2 and 3, respectively.

4.14 PREPARATION OF FORM DD-1222

a. Samples to CTL and C&T for testing must be accompanied by a completed DD-1222 (original and four copies).

(1) Keep one copy of each submitted DD-1222 in the contract file.

(2) All information must be included on the form if the testing is to be meaningful.

(3) If the necessary information is not included in the contract, obtain it from the contractor.

(4) See attachments 5-6 for examples.

b. Insert the following information in the numbered blocks:

(1) Name and address of laboratory where sample is being submitted.

(2) Name and location of field office submitting the sample.

(3) Complete name and address of contractor and contract number as stated in the contract.

(4) Name and address of plant where commodity was produced.

(5) Complete nomenclature of end item as stated in the contract. Include type, class, style, and form, if applicable.

(6) Sample number as assigned for all samples, food and nonfood, on a contract submitted for testing by the field office.

(7) Contractor's lot number (or code number on primary container of end item if contractor, on basis of DPSC form 3556, wants to use this in lieu of a lot number on the shipping container) as shown on the COC or the contractor's test report.

(8) Reason(s) for sample submission:

(a) Verification testing, reliable

(b) Verification testing, unreliable

(c) Verification testing, doubtful

(d) Government acceptance testing

(e) Verification of examination

(f) Special request for examination

(9) Date sample is mailed to the laboratory.

(10) The complete nomenclature of sample being submitted for testing. If finished product is being submitted, indicate "end item." Block 16 may be used as continuation of this block.

(10a) Quantity and unit of sample being submitted; e.g., 1-lb. (0.45-kg) composite, 8 sacks, 8 cans, 3 panels, etc.

(11) Quantity that the sample represents in units used in the contract (20,000 lbs. (9,000 kg), 8,784 sacks, 5,000 cans, etc.).

(12) Specification number and date and amendment number and date, if any, for the item being tested as cited in DPSC solicitation, which is a part of each contract.

(13) Name and address of supplier of the component.

(14) Means of sample transmittal (surface mail, hand-carried, etc.).

(15) Name of inspector and date sample was taken.

(16) Use for any special information, such as contract exceptions to test requirements, and for continuance of information not completed in previous blocks.

4.15 PREPARATION AND MAILING OF SAMPLES

a. It is the sampler's responsibility to pack samples properly, refrigerate samples if necessary, and submit samples promptly so that they will arrive at the laboratory in an undamaged and undeteriorated condition.

b. A package should weigh and measure not more than 40 lbs. (18 kg) and 84 in (210 cm) (in length plus girth), respectively. If more than one package per sample is required, each package shall contain a copy of form DD-1222. All copies will state the number of packages required for mailing the sample.

c. The sampler must personally forward samples to C&T or CTL as soon as practicable after selection. Samples must remain in the custody of the sampler from the time they are selected until the time they are delivered to the post office, express company, or other transportation company.

d. DPSC contracts stipulate that the contractor is responsible for the cost of sending samples to the laboratories. Samples for verification testing of nonperishable materials shall be submitted by surface mail unless the plant's test system has been declared "unreliable" by DPSC-HQS(T); in which case, use the most expeditious means available.

(1) Samples for government acceptance testing and samples of perishable materials shall always be sent by the most expeditious means.

(2) It is the responsibility of the field office manager to determine the appropriate method of sending samples.

4.16 OTHER CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

a. Failure to Meet Contract Requirements. FGIS must notify the contractor immediately of any failure to meet one or more contract requirements.

(1) It is the contractor's responsibility to notify the PCO or ACO to request a waiver.

(2) Do not sign the DD-250 in cases of noncompliance unless you receive a telephone call from the contracting officer or representative (Contract Quality Assurance Office) stating that the lot is acceptable and that the noncompliance is waived.

(3) The telephone call shall be verified in writing.

b. Second Inspection Site (Overpacking). Completion of a DPSC contract sometimes occurs at a location outside the boundaries of the initial inspection. This usually occurs when commodities are assembled for overseas shipment where various items are packed into one or more secondary containers.

(1) The field office performing the original inspection shall, within 1 working day after completion of the inspection, forward to the receiving field office the following information via electronic mail or fax:

Contract number
Item number
Lot number
Lot size
Date(s) of packing
Date(s) of shipment (if known)
Contractor reliability
A statement of contract conformance

(2) The receiving field office shall check the commodity against the memo to positively identify the lot, complete the inspection, and sign the DD-250. Under no circumstances shall the DD-250 be signed until the above conditions have been met.

c. Property Receipt Storage. Property receipt storage refers to merchandise which is inspected and accepted for DPSC and then stored in the contractor's warehouse for future delivery.

(1) A special DD-250 must be completed by the contractor and signed by the inspector when the merchandise is delivered.

(2) If the merchandise is not inspected again before delivery, the date in block 21 should be the date the product was last inspected and accepted.

4.17 CONTRACTOR/DPSC NEGOTIATIONS

A contractor may want to negotiate with DPSC for acceptance of a commodity lot which fails one or more contract requirements.

a. Such negotiations are solely between the contractor and DPSC.

b. FGIS may assist in these negotiations, if requested, by providing DPSC with inspection results.

(1) State the facts only.

(2) Do not state opinions concerning the advisability of accepting the lot.

4.18 DPSC PLANT VISITS

a. The inspection agreement between FGIS and DOD provides that authorized DPSC personnel may make observational visits to plants and inspection offices where FGIS inspectors are performing inspections of products for delivery to DPSC. The agreement states that DOD personnel will not interfere with the inspectors in the performance of their duties but may review records, standards, and specifications and any other worksheets or documents related to the contract.

b. DPSC personnel will contact field office managers in the area.

(1) Field office managers will tactfully request official identification from them.

(2) Mutually agreeable arrangements should be made for the DPSC representative to accompany the inspector in the performance of those phases of the inspection that the DPSC representative desires to observe.

(3) Inspectors are cautioned to accompany DPSC representatives to plants only on the occasion of inspection for DPSC. Other inspections are not to be discussed with DPSC.

4.19 ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION AT DESTINATION

a. Acceptance inspection is normally performed at destination by DPSC for identity and condition on all supplies procured FOB destination.

(1) If the supplies obviously do not conform to the contract requirements, DPSC inspectors will report their findings to the contracting officer who will notify the contractor.

(2) On request of the contractor, the contracting officer will request a destination appeal inspection.

(3) Perform the sampling for an appeal inspection in the same manner as for an original inspection.

b. The results of a destination appeal inspection will be considered final and will be reported to the contracting officer.

(1) In the event the appeal inspection upholds the findings of the original inspection, costs of the appeal inspection will be billed to DPSC.

(2) In the event the appeal inspection upholds the results of the DPSC destination inspection, costs of the appeal will be billed to the contractor.

c. When billing DPSC for the inspection:

(1) Bill all services or testing on a Form AD-847, Fees and Charges Listing Sheet.

(2) Include the certificate number, if a certificate is issued, or the type of form used, such as DD-1222, in the document number space on the AD-847.

(3) Place the last 10 characters of the lot's contract number in the bill reference space on the AD-847. For example, contract number SPO300-94-C-1012 would be recorded as 13H94C1012. Record the complete contract number on the certificate or DD-1222.

(4) Use the following address when billing DPSC: *

DPSC - HFD
2800 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19145

(5) Send a copy of the certificate or DD-1222 with the inspection results and the contract number to the above address as soon as the inspection is completed.

ATTACHMENT 1
PROCESSED COMMODITIES HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 4
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Name and Address of Contractor:

Jones Industries
456 Warehouse Road
Chicago, Illinois

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE

I certify that all packaging, packing, labeling, marking, and unitization materials and their performance in use called for by the contract SPO300-94-C-1012 conform to applicable contract requirements (specification, deviation, amendments, clauses, articles, etc.) in every particular. Such materials consist of the following:

Lot 1 of End Item

8400 Fiberboard Boxes	General Paper Co., Chicago, IL
210 Caps	General Paper Co., Chicago, IL
210 Pads	General Paper Co., Chicago, IL
8400 Tin can, 35 lb.	AMC Steel Co., Gary, IN
15750 Ft. of strapping	AMC Steel Co., Gary, IN
3360 Nails	AMC Steel Co., Gary, IN
1050 Seals	AMC Steel Co., Gary, IN
4200 Wire Staples	AMC Steel Co., Gary, IN
12600 Yds. Nylon tape 1"	Chicago Plastic Co., Chicago, IL
1050 Yds. Nylon tape 2"	Chicago Plastic Co., Chicago, IL

_____ Signature
John Doe,
Plant Manager

ATTACHMENT 2
PROCESSED COMMODITIES HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 4
DPSC INSPECTIONS
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CONTRACTOR TEST REPORT

Received for testing: 4/10/94

Name and Address of Contractor:
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.
801 Sunshine Road
Kansas City, Kansas 66115

Sample Tested:	Component: Shortening
Quantity Tested:	One pound composite
Applicable Specification:	MIL-C-1234E, 20 March 91
Identification of Lot:	SPO300-94-C-1234, Lot No. 1, Sample No. 1
Quantity in Lot:	5,000 pounds

Testing Completed: 4/14/94

TEST REPORT

105 Stability hours (AOM) - Test was performed on a composite sample.

Certification:[1] I certify that the above test results were furnished to this firm to cover the testing of samples which are representative of the lot, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, have been found to comply with the analytical requirements of the specification, contract No. SPO300-94-C-1234.

_____ Signature
George Green
Production Manager
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc. 4/14/94

Certification:[2] I certify that the item presented for acceptance under terms of above referenced contract has been tested, as required by the contract, through the testing of samples that were representative of the lot, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, were found to comply with the analytical requirements of the specification and the contract.

_____ Signature
George Green
Production Manager
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc. 4/14/94

[1] Will apply when testing was performed on component item by supplier's laboratory.
[2] Will apply when testing was performed on component or end item by contractor's laboratory or an independent laboratory.

CONTRACTOR TEST REPORT

Received for Testing: 4/10/94

Name and Address of Contractor:

Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.
801 Sunshine Road
Kansas City, Kansas 66115

Sample Tested: End Item: Crackers, Class 3, Round
Quantity Tested: Thirteen 1/4 pound samples
Applicable Specification: MIL-C-1234E, 20 March 69
Identification of Lot: SPO300-94-C-1234, Lot No. 1, Sample No. 3
Size of Lot: 1,300 45-lb. cartons

Testing Completed: 4/14/94

TEST REPORT

Sample No. 6	Percent Moisture	pH	Sample No.	Percent Moisture	pH
1	2.7	7.2	8	2.6	7.2
2	2.8	7.3	9	3.1	7.1
3	2.6	7.1	10	2.9	7.0
4	2.9	7.1	11	2.7	7.0
5	3.0	6.9	12	2.0	6.9
6	2.8	7.0	13	3.0	7.3
7	2.8	7.0			

Certification:[1] I certify that the item presented for acceptance under terms of above referenced contract has been tested as required by the contract, through the testing of samples that were representative of the lot, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, were found to comply with the analytical requirements of the specification and the contract.

_____ Signature
George Green, Production Manager
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc. 4/14/94

[1] Will apply when testing was performed on end item by contractor's laboratory or an independent laboratory.

ATTACHMENT 4
PROCESSED COMMODITIES HANDBOOK
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MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT

PROC. INSTRUMENT IDENT (CONTRACT) (ORDER) NO: DLA13H91C0754

6. INVOICE NO: 1124 DATE: 5/May/91

7. PAGE: 1 OF: 1

8. ACCEPTANCE POINT: D

2. SHIPMENT NO.: MNI-0001

3. DATE SHIPPED: 5/May/91

4. B/L TCN: 000350

5. DISCOUNT TERMS: ½% 10 Days, Next 30 Days

6. PRIME CONTRACTOR CODE: 42058
Reliable Syrup Company
301 More Street
Rogers, OH 45241

10. ADMINISTERED BY CODE: S3065A
Commander
DCASMA, Dayton
C/O DESC Bldg. 1
Dayton, OH 45444

11. SHIPPED FROM (If other than 9) CODE: FOB:
See Block 9.

12. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY CODE: S3602A
Disbursing Officer
DCASR, Cleveland
A.J. Celebreeze Federal Building
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, OH 44199

13. SHIPPED TO CODE:
Defense Depot Tracy
Tracy, CA 95376

14. MARKED FOR CODE:

15. ITEM NO.	16. STOCK/PART NO. DESCRIPTION (Indicate number of shipping containers - type of container - container number.)	17. QUANTITY SHIP/REC'D *	18. UNIT	19. UNIT PRICE	20. AMOUNT
0001 AA	NSN 8925-682-6705 Syrup, Imitation, Maple 6-603x700 (No. 10) Cans/Case Can Code 6250 Lot No: 301	80	CS	$7.03	$562.40

21. PROCUREMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. ORIGIN: [X] POA [X] ACCEPTANCE of listed items has been made by me or under my supervision and they conform to contract, except as noted herein or on supporting documents.
5/May/91 (DATE) — (SIGNATURE OF AUTH GOV'T REP)
TYPED NAME AND OFFICE: Jane Doe, USDA, Toledo

B. DESTINATION: [ ] POA [ ] ACCEPTANCE of listed items has been made by me or under my supervision and they conform to contract, except as noted herein or on supporting documents.
(DATE) — (SIGNATURE OF AUTH GOVT REP)
TYPED NAME AND TITLE:

22. RECEIVER'S USE
Quantities shown in column 17 were received in apparent good condition except as noted.
DATE RECEIVED — SIGNATURE OF AUTH GOVT REP
TYPED NAME AND OFFICE
* If quantity received by the Government is the same as quantity shipped, indicate by ✓ mark; if different, enter actual quantity received below quantity shipped and encircle.

23. CONTRACTOR USE ONLY

DD Form 250 1 NOV 68 REPLACES EDITION OF 1 AUG 67 WHICH MAY BE USED

REQUEST FOR AND RESULTS OF TESTS

PAGE NO: 1 | NO. OF PAGES: 1

SECTION A - REQUEST FOR TEST

1 TO: (Include ZIP Code)	2 FROM: (Include ZIP Code)
USDA, FGIS Commodity Testing Laboratory Room 209 Building 306, BARC-EAST Beltsville, MD 20705	USDA, FGIS 401 North Market Street Wichita, KS 67202
3 PRIME CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS (Include ZIP Code) Acme Flour Company 608 West Gaines Street Minneapolis, MN 74629 CONTRACT NUMBER DLA13H91C1234	4 MANUFACTURING PLANT NAME AND ADDRESS (Include ZIP Code) Acme Flour Company 278 South Monroe Street Wichita, KS 67202 P. O. NUMBER

5 END ITEM AND/OR PROJECT	6. SAMPLE NUMBER	7. LOT NO	8. REASON FOR SUBMITTAL	9. DATE SUBMITTED
Flour, Wheat, Bread Type I, Style 2	101	101	Verification Testing Reliable	5/3/91

10. MATERIAL TO BE TESTED	10a. QUANTITY SUBMITTED	11. QUANTITY REPRESENTED	12. SPEC. & AMEND AND/OR DRAWING NO. & REV. FOR SAMPLE & DATE
Flour, Wheat, Bread: End Item	10-Pound Composite	4,200 Bags 42,000 Pounds	CID A-A-20126B, June 29,1990

13. PURCHASED FROM OR SOURCE	14. SHIPMENT METHOD	15. DATE SAMPLED AND SUBMITTED BY
Acme Flour Company Wichita, KS 67202	Parcel Post	5/3/91 Jane Doe

16. REMARKS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR WAIVERS.

17. SEND REPORT OF TEST TO
See Block 2.

SECTION B - RESULTS OF TEST (Continue on plain white paper if more space is required)

1. DATE SAMPLE RECEIVED	2. DATE RESULTS REPORTED	3. LAB REPORT NUMBER

4 TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS OF TEST	SAMPLE RESULT	REQUIREMENTS

DATE	TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON CONDUCTING TEST	SIGNATURE

DD FORM 1 FEB 62 1222 REPLACES DD FORM 1222, 1 JUL 58, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

ATTACHMENT 6
PROCESSED COMMODITIES HANDBOOK
CHAPTER 4
DPSC INSPECTIONS
8/1/94

REQUEST FOR AND RESULTS OF TESTS | PAGE NO. 1 | NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION A - REQUEST FOR TEST

1. TO: *(Include ZIP Code)* C&T Laboratory 2800 South 20th Street Philadelphia, PA 19101	2. FROM: *(Include ZIP Code)* USDA, FCIS 2611 Yonkers Plainview, TX 79072
3. PRIME CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS *(Include ZIP Code)* Best Bakery 660 Marshal Foch Smithfield, TX 32301 CONTRACT NUMBER DLA13H91Z0042	4. MANUFACTURING PLANT NAME AND ADDRESS *(Include ZIP Code)* Same as 3. P. O. NUMBER

5. END ITEM AND/OR PROJECT	6. SAMPLE NUMBER	7. LOT NO.	8. REASON FOR SUBMITTAL	9. DATE SUBMITTED
Apple Coffee Cake Thermohydrostabilized,	36	9	Verification Testing Reliable	5/3/91

10. MATERIAL TO BE TESTED	10a. QUANTITY SUBMITTED	11. QUANTITY REPRESENTED	12. SPEC. & AMEND AND/OR DRAWING NO. & REV. FOR SAMPLE & DATE
Tray Pack Can Lids	8	200,000	MIL-C-44235A, 5.1.1, 1/8/88

13. PURCHASED FROM OR SOURCE	14. SHIPMENT METHOD	15. DATE SAMPLED AND SUBMITTED BY
Centeral States Can Company Masillon, OH	Parcel Post	5/3/91 John Doe

16. REMARKS AND/OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR WAIVERS.

17. SEND REPORT OF TEST TO
See Block 2.

SECTION B - RESULTS OF TEST *(Continue on plain white paper if more space is required)*

1. DATE SAMPLE RECEIVED	2. DATE RESULTS REPORTED	3. LAB REPORT NUMBER

4. TEST PERFORMED	RESULTS OF TEST	SAMPLE RESULT	REQUIREMENTS

DATE	TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON CONDUCTING TEST	SIGNATURE

DD FORM 1 FEB 62 1222 REPLACES DD FORM 1222, 1 JUL 58, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.